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By-Gertler, Diane B.

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Data used in this study are based on information collected by the Bureau of Census, which canvassed 52,000 households. About 273,000 three-year-olds, 872,000 four-year-olds, and 2,724,000 five-year-olds were enrolled in preprimary programs in 1967. About 5.4 percent of the 3-year-olds, 15.6 percent of the 4-year-olds, and 45 percent of the 5-year-olds were from families with annual incomes under $3,000. Three- to 5-year-olds most likely to be enrolled in preprimary programs were those in families with annual incomes of $10,000 or more, in households with white-collar heads, in urban areas, and in the west. (DO)

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elementary and secondary education

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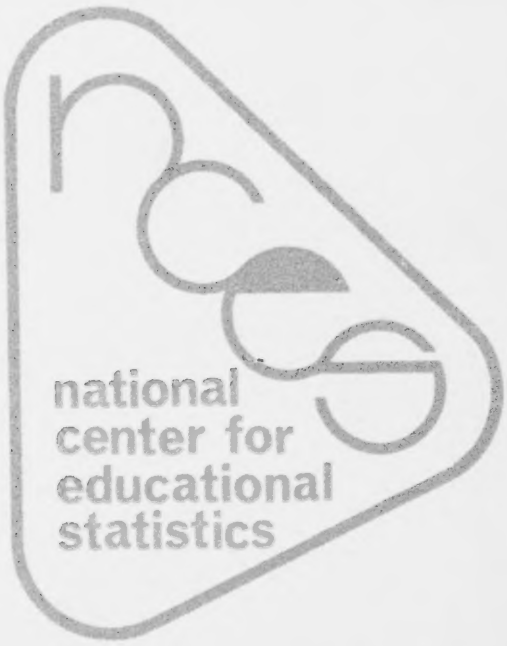
Preprimary Enrollment of Children Under Six

October 1967



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PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX: OCTOBER 1967

by

Diane B. Gertler
Elementary and Secondary Studies Branch

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Wilbur J. Cohen, *Secretary*

Office of Education
Harold Howe II, *Commissioner*

National Center for Educational Statistics
Dorothy M. Gilford, *Assistant Commissioner for Educational Statistics*

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PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX: OCTOBER 1967

Description of the Survey

Recent developments in educational research have emphasized the importance of early school attendance, particularly for children in socio-economically disadvantaged environments. These findings have resulted in a number of experiments and projects in early childhood education, such as Operation Head Start, Follow Through, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and other Federally assisted programs, as well as a number of State and local programs aimed at the same critical age levels.

In an attempt to measure changes from year to year, the Office of Education annually publishes preprimary-age population and enrollment data, based on a sample survey. This is the fourth in a series of reports showing the number of children 3 to 5 years old in the United States[1/] and the extent to which they are enrolled in organized public or nonpublic classes.

In recent years, the number of children in the 3- to 5-year age group has remained relatively stable, at somewhat over 12 million, but the number and percent of children in this age group who are attending school has increased steadily. In October 1964, 3,187,000 children (or 25.5 percent of 3- to 5-year-old children) were estimated to be enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten educational programs. By October 1967, the enrollment reached 3,868,000 (31.6 percent of the age group).

For each year of age, the number and percent of children enrolled in preprimary classes in October 1967 were estimated as follows: Age 3 -- 273,000, or 6.8 percent; age 4 -- 872,000, or 21.3 percent; and age 5 -- 2,724,000, or 65.4 percent (see table 1). In October 1966, the comparable percentages enrolled in preprimary programs were: Age 3 -- 6.1 percent; age 4 -- 18.9 percent; and age 5 -- 66.2 percent.

The data here presented include all children 3, 4, and 5 years old; these are referred to as "the population" in this report, which is chiefly concerned with the number and percent of children in this age group who are enrolled in preprimary classes in public and nonpublic schools. Consequently, the enrollment data herein do not include the 444,000 5-year-olds enrolled in primary grades. Nor do the preprimary data include 157,000 6-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten classes.

1/Throughout this discussion, the term "United States" includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

As in the preceding years, the data used in this study are based on information collected by the Bureau of the Census in their *Current Population Survey*. The October 1967 survey covered a sample of 52,000 households, rather than the 35,000 households canvassed in earlier years. School enrollment data have been cross-tabulated with a number of variables, such as age, color, sex, residence (region and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan status), family income, occupation of household head, and control of school (public or nonpublic).

Analysis of 1967 Data

Type of School Attended

Tables 2, 3, and 4 present enrollment analyzed by level (prekindergarten and kindergarten) and control of school (public and nonpublic). Prekindergarten refers to formal schooling below the kindergarten level, popularly referred to as "nursery school." Nonpublic refers to those schools not operated by an agency of any unit of government.

In 1967, there were 273,000 3-year olds enrolled in preprimary programs, with 89.7 percent (245,000) of them in prekindergarten and 10.3 percent (28,000) in kindergarten. About one quarter of the 3-year-old prekindergarten pupils were attending public programs of education, while kindergarten enrollment was divided equally between public and nonpublic programs.

Among the 872,000 4-year-olds, a somewhat higher percent were in kindergarten than in prekindergarten programs; half as many prekindergartners attended public as nonpublic classes, and the reverse was evident at the kindergarten level.

Kindergarten classes accounted for 98.3 percent of the 2,724,000 5-year-olds enrolled in preprimary classes, leaving only 1.7 percent of this age group in prekindergarten classes. Almost 5 times as many 5-year-old kindergartners were attending public as private classes, while prekindergarten enrollment of this age group showed only a small differential in favor of public classes.

Family Income

Enrollment is analyzed by family income in table 5. In this table, families are assigned to 5 levels of income: Under $3,000; $3,000 to $4,999; $5,000 to $7,499; $7,500 to $9,999; and $10,000 and over. The previous surveys' category of "$7,500 and over" has been subdivided into two categories this year to present a more precise analysis. Figures representing the category "no income reported" have been excluded from the tabulation.

In October 1966, the enrollment of 3-year-olds from the "under $3,000" family-income category rose from 2 percent the previous year to 5.4 percent, a proportionate increase exceeding the next two higher income categories, as shown

in table 6. This increase was undoubtedly caused by enrollment of children under the impetus of special programs such as Operation Head Start, designed to reach children in families below the poverty level. In October 1967, the percent of poorest children enrolled in formal classes dropped to 4.1 percent (18,000 enrolled), which, although twice as high a proportion as in 1965, still fell below the enrollment rate in all higher income categories, as in 1965. For 4-year-olds, preprimary enrollment in the "under $3,000" income group rose slightly between 1966 and 1967 (from 13.2 percent to 15.4 percent). However, as with 3-year-olds, the 1967 enrollment percentage of 4-year-olds in the "under $3,000" income category was somewhat lower than the percentage enrolled from each of the higher income groups.

Among 5-year-olds, the pattern for preprimary attendance to increase with higher family income was the same as for 3- and 4-year-olds. In 1967, the enrollment rate for 5-year-olds was only 43 percent for those in the "under $3,000" family income group, as compared with 75 percent in the "$10,000 and over" category.

In table 6, the two highest income groups have been recombined for purposes of comparison with the 4 groups used in earlier years. It seems clear from an inspection of the table that there has been an upward trend in the preprimary enrollment rate of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds between 1964, when this series began, and 1967. The increase in the percentage of children enrolled at each year of age was larger for children in the two lower-income groups than for those in families with annual incomes of $5,000 or more. However, the differential rate of increase was not sufficient by October 1967 to close the gap between the enrollment rates of 3- to 5-year-olds in the two lower income groups (21.2 and 26 percent, respectively) and those of the two upper-income groups shown in table 6 (29 and 38.5 percent, respectively). An exception to the continued disparity is seen in current enrollment rates for the 3- and 4-year-olds in the two middle-income groups shown.

Occupation of Household Head

Table 7 analyzes preprimary school attendance of 3- to 5-year-olds by the occupation of the head of the household. Occupations are assigned to 4 general categories--white-collar workers, manual or service workers, persons employed on farms, and unemployed persons or those not in the labor force. No data are shown for children in families where the occupation of the household head was not reported.

In October 1967, 11.8 percent (161,000) of the 3-year-olds in households whose head was in a white-collar occupation were enrolled in preprimary classes, while only 2.4 percent (4,000) of the 3-year-olds in farm families were enrolled in school. In households where the head was reported as a manual or service worker, and in families where the household head was unemployed or not in the labor force, preprimary enrollment was a little over 4 percent for 3-year-olds.

Prekindergarten and kindergarten enrollment rates of 4-year-olds in October 1967 were highest (30.6 percent) in families whose head was in a white-collar occupation. The percent of 4-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten classes was 7.2 for farm families, 16.8 for manual or service workers' families, and 18.6 for families of the unemployed.

School attendance of 5-year-olds in prekindergarten and kindergarten was again most common in white-collar families (75.2 percent) and lowest among farm families (46.3 percent).

At the 3- and 4-year age levels, the proportion of nonwhite children enrolled in school was higher than the proportion of white children for all occupation categories, except for 3-year-olds in farm or unemployed households. However, the pattern was reversed among 5-year-olds, probably reflecting the availability of public kindergartens for all children of this age in many areas.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence

The distribution of enrollment between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residents in table 8 is based on the 1960 U.S. Bureau of the Budget definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* There is a further breakdown between central cities within SMSA's (urban) and fringe areas surrounding central cities (suburban). Non-SMSA areas may generally be considered as rural, although a number of smaller cities are included in the category.

For each age group, the highest enrollment percentages are recorded in central cities and suburban areas of SMSA's, with rural areas having the lowest proportion of their children enrolled in kindergarten and prekindergarten classes. These findings may reasonably be related to the difference in availability of organized preprimary school programs in urban and rural areas.

In central cities, 9 percent (96,000) of the 3-year-olds, 26.8 percent (303,000) of the 4-year-olds, and 72.1 percent (828,000) of the 5-year-olds attended preprimary classes. The comparable percentages for suburban areas were similar--7.7, 26.3, and 72.0, respectively. In areas outside of SMSA's, however, only 4.5, 12.4, and 54.2 percent, respectively, of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds were in preprimary classes.

During the past year, SMSA suburban areas showed the most rapid growth in the absolute number of 4-year-olds enrolled in school; 383,000 (26.3 percent) of them were enrolled in 1967 compared with 321,000 (21.9 percent) enrolled in 1966. (See table 9.) On a percentage basis, enrollment of 3-year-olds in rural areas increased most significantly between 1966 and 1967, with 68,000 (4.5 percent) in attendance in 1967, compared with 47,000 (3.1 percent) in 1966.

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*See *Definitions and Explanations* on p.19

Region

For purposes of this study, the United States is divided into four regions. Tables 10a and 10b show population and enrollment data separately for the Northeast, North Central, South, and West regions. It should be noted that absolute numbers for the regional distribution of the 3- to 5-year-old population and enrollment are not shown, since regional data are not controlled by independent population estimates. Only percentages are shown.

Enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds at the preprimary level was highest in the West (9.1 and 26.3 percent, respectively) and lowest in the North Central region (4.8 and 15.8 percent, respectively). In the South, only 40.9 percent of the 5-year-olds were enrolled in preprimary classes, in contrast to 73.4 to 78.5 percent in the other three regions of the country. This probably reflects the fact that until recently preprimary classes were not part of the regular public school system in many of the Southeastern States.

Analysis of preprimary-level enrollment by age and color (table 10b) shows the nonwhite attendance rate to have been consistently higher than the white attendance rate for 3- and 4-year-olds in all regions. Among 5-year-olds, the nonwhite enrollment rate exceeded that for white pupils only in the West.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, summary table 11 indicates that 3- to 5-year-olds most likely to be enrolled in preprimary educational programs in 1967 were those in families with incomes of $10,000 or more, in households with white-collar heads, residing in urban areas, and located in the West. Federal financing of preschool projects in poorer areas has undoubtedly enhanced the educational opportunities of urban poor preschool-age youngsters. Consequently, children of the urban unemployed or manual workers are more likely to be receiving early childhood schooling than children in farm areas, and the difference is sharper in nonwhite families. It is somewhat encouraging to note, however, that the percentage of Southern children receiving preprimary schooling rose from 18.7 percent to 23.3 percent between October 1966 and October 1967 surveys.

The preprimary enrollment trends which persist throughout this survey may be outlined as follows:

a. Enrollment in organized classes increases with age of pupils, family income level, and elapsed time.

b. Enrollment among urban residents exceeds that of rural residents in all age groups. This finding is undoubtedly related to higher incomes, more working mothers, and more accessible preprimary programs in urban areas.

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c. Enrollment of children in white-collar families greatly exceeds that of children in manual or service workers' families. To some degree, this is again related to more income available for education among white-collar families, but a greater concern for education of children undoubtedly exists among parents of higher formal educational attainment.

d. The level of enrollment of children of the unemployed is similar to that of the manual or service workers' children. The existence of publicly or privately aided preschools and referrals to them by welfare agencies are undoubtedly instrumental in bringing about this result.

e. Among 3- and 4-year-olds, enrollment of nonwhite children is greater than that of white children, except for 3-year-olds on the farm, with unemployed parents, or in central cities of SMSA's (probably unemployed).

Source and Reliability of the Estimates[1/]

Source of data

The estimates are based on data obtained in the October 1967 *Current Population Survey* of the Bureau of the Census. The sample covers 52,000 households and is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the figures presented in this report are based on sample data, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census. The sampling variation may be relatively large where the numbers shown are small.

1/The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex.

Table 1.--Number of 3-, 4-, and 5-year old children in the population and number and percent enrolled in preprimary programs, by sex, age, and color: United States, October 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and color of children	Both sexes			Boys			Girls		
	Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3-5 years old.	12,242	3,868	31.6	6,250	1,975	31.6	5,992	1,893	31.6
White.....	10,283	3,267	31.8	5,263	1,681	31.9	5,021	1,586	31.6
Nonwhite.....	1,959	601	30.7	987	294	29.8	971	307	31.6
Total, 3 years old.....	3,992	273	6.8	2,039	134	6.6	1,954	139	7.1
White.....	3,344	216	6.5	1,712	110	6.4	1,632	106	6.5
Nonwhite.....	649	57	8.8	327	24	7.3	322	33	10.2
Total, 4 years old.....	4,088	872	21.3	2,087	451	21.6	2,000	420	21.0
White.....	3,434	689	20.1	1,758	359	20.4	1,676	329	19.6
Nonwhite.....	654	183	28.0	329	92	28.0	324	91	28.1
Total, 5 years old.....	4,162	2,724	65.4	2,124	1,389	65.4	2,038	1,335	65.5
White.....	3,502	2,363	67.5	1,794	1,211	67.5	1,712	1,151	67.2
Nonwhite.....	660	361	54.7	330	178	53.9	326	184	56.4

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Table 2.--Number in population, number enrolled, and number and percent of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs, by age and control of programs: United States, October 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status and type of program	Total, 3-5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old
Total number in population.....	12,242	3,992	4,088	4,162
PERCENT BY ENROLLMENT STATUS				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	31.6	6.8	21.3	65.4
Not enrolled.....	68.4	93.2	78.7	34.6
TYPE OF PROGRAM				
Total number enrolled.....	3,868	273	872	2,724
Percent distribution of enrollment:				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prekindergarten.....	18.4	89.7	48.2	1.7
Public.....	5.9	23.4	15.8	1.0
Nonpublic.....	12.5	66.7	32.2	0.8
Kindergarten.....	81.6	10.3	51.8	98.3
Public.....	65.8	5.1	35.3	81.6
Nonpublic.....	15.8	5.1	16.5	16.6

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Table 3.--Number of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs, by control, age, and color: United States, October 1967

[In thousands]

Age and color of children	Total preprimary enrollment	Enrolled in prekindergarten			Enrolled in kindergarten		
		Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic
Total, 3-5 years old..	3,868	712	229	484	3,157	2,546	611
White.....	3,267	563	134	430	2,704	2,139	566
Nonwhite.....	601	149	95	54	452	407	45
Total, 3 years old.....	273	245	64	182	28	14	14
White.....	216	197	39	159	19	8	11
Nonwhite.....	57	48	25	23	9	6	3
Total, 4 years old.....	872	420	138	281	452	308	144
White.....	689	337	83	253	352	223	129
Nonwhite.....	183	83	55	28	100	85	15
Total, 5 years old.....	2,724	47	26	21	2,677	2,224	452
White.....	2,363	29	11	18	2,334	1,908	425
Nonwhite.....	361	18	15	3	343	316	27

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Table 4.--Percent of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs, by control, age, and color: United States, October 1967

Age and color of children	Percent of total population enrolled in preprimary programs	Percent enrolled in prekindergarten			Percent enrolled in kindergarten		
		Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic
Total, 3-5 years old..	31.6	5.8	1.9	4.0	25.8	20.8	5.0
White.....	31.8	5.5	1.3	4.2	26.3	20.8	5.5
Nonwhite.....	30.7	7.6	4.8	2.8	23.1	20.8	2.3
Total, 3 years old.....	6.8	6.1	1.6	4.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
White.....	6.5	5.9	1.2	4.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
Nonwhite.....	8.8	7.4	3.9	3.5	1.4	0.9	0.5
Total, 4 years old.....	21.3	10.3	3.4	6.9	11.1	7.5	3.5
White.....	20.1	9.8	2.4	7.4	10.3	6.5	3.8
Nonwhite.....	28.0	12.7	8.4	4.3	15.3	13.0	2.3
Total, 5 years old.....	65.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	64.3	53.4	10.9
White.....	67.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	66.6	54.5	12.1
Nonwhite.....	54.7	2.7	2.3	0.5	52.0	47.9	4.1

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Table 5.--Number of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in the population and number and percent enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income, age, and color: United States, October 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and color of children	Under $3,000			$3,000 to $4,999			$5,000 to $7,499			$7,500 to $9,999			$10,000 and over		
	Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3-5 years old	1,333	282	21.2	1,973	513	26.0	3,439	997	29.0	2,358	780	33.1	2,269	1,002	44.2
White	658	118	17.9	1,451	381	26.3	3,053	853	27.9	2,207	710	32.2	2,163	946	43.7
Nonwhite	675	164	24.3	522	132	25.3	386	144	37.3	151	70	46.4	106	56	52.8
Total, 3 years old	440	18	4.1	654	28	4.3	1,180	52	4.4	761	46	6.0	686	101	14.7
White	218	5	2.3	487	21	4.3	1,050	36	3.4	710	41	5.8	648	90	13.9
Nonwhite	222	13	5.9	167	7	4.2	130	16	12.3	51	5	9.8	38	11	28.9
Total, 4 years old	441	69	15.6	680	128	18.8	1,110	193	17.4	799	159	20.0	775	271	35.0
White	229	21	9.2	488	79	16.2	977	152	15.6	758	145	19.1	737	248	33.6
Nonwhite	212	48	22.6	192	49	25.5	133	41	30.8	41	14	34.1	38	23	60.5
Total, 5 years old	453	195	43.0	638	356	55.8	1,149	751	65.4	798	575	72.1	809	630	77.9
White	212	91	42.9	474	281	59.3	1,025	663	64.7	739	525	71.0	779	608	78.0
Nonwhite	241	104	43.2	164	75	45.7	124	88	71.0	59	50	84.7	30	22	73.3

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Note.--Excludes children with family income not reported.

Table 6.--Percentage distribution of October enrollment of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children by age and family income group, for the United States: 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967

Income group and year	Total, 3-5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old
Under $3,000:				
1967.....	21.2	4.1	15.6	43.0
1966.....	19.3	5.4	13.2	40.1
1965.....	14.4	2.0	9.2	32.2
1964.....	15.1	2.2	7.3	38.1
$3,000 to $4,999:				
1967.....	26.0	4.3	18.8	55.8
1966.....	21.3	3.5	13.1	49.6
1965.....	21.0	3.1	11.4	50.7
1964.....	19.8	2.8	10.0	47.5
$5,000 to $7,499:				
1967.....	29.0	4.4	17.4	65.4
1966.....	29.0	3.9	15.1	66.5
1965.....	26.3	4.3	13.3	64.2
1964.....	25.8	3.2	13.5	62.0
$7,500 and over:				
1967.....	38.5	10.2	27.3	75.0
1966.....	37.8	8.8	29.1	72.2
1965.....	37.4	8.2	25.2	74.3
1964.....	37.2	8.5	23.6	77.6

Note.--Excluded from this table are 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level and 6-year-olds in preprimary programs.

Table 7.--Number of 3-, 4-, and 5-year old children in the population and number and percent enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of household head, age, and color: United States, October 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and color of children	White-collar			Manual or service			Farm			Unemployed or not in labor force		
	Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3-5 years old	4,178	1,652	39.5	6,085	1,687	27.7	540	101	18.7	1,097	304	27.7
White	3,922	1,541	39.3	4,962	1,357	27.3	454	98	21.6	666	177	26.6
Nonwhite	256	111	43.4	1,123	330	29.4	86	3	3.5	431	127	29.5
Total, 3 years old	1,367	161	11.8	2,006	83	4.1	167	4	2.4	330	14	4.2
White	1,277	144	11.3	1,649	53	3.2	137	4	2.9	189	9	4.8
Nonwhite	90	17	18.9	357	30	8.4	30	0	0.0	141	5	3.5
Total, 4 years old	1,396	427	30.6	1,997	335	16.8	194	14	7.2	403	75	18.6
White	1,307	381	29.2	1,624	245	15.1	163	11	6.7	253	32	12.6
Nonwhite	89	46	51.7	373	90	24.1	31	3	9.7	150	43	28.7
Total, 5 years old	1,416	1,065	75.2	2,081	1,270	61.0	177	82	46.3	364	215	59.1
White	1,340	1,016	75.8	1,688	1,059	62.7	151	82	54.3	225	135	60.0
Nonwhite	76	49	64.5	393	211	53.7	26	0	0.0	139	80	57.6

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Note.--Excludes children with occupation of household head not reported.

Table 8.--Number of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in the population and number and percent enrolled in preprimary programs, by residence, age, and color: United States, October 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and color of children	SMSA* central cities			SMSA* outside central cities			Non-SMSA*		
	Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs		Population	Enrolled in preprimary programs	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3-5 years old.	3,348	1,227	36.6	4,342	1,542	35.5	4,548	1,098	24.1
White.....	2,343	855	36.5	4,029	1,422	35.3	3,910	990	25.3
Nonwhite.....	1,005	372	37.0	313	120	38.3	638	108	16.9
Total, 3 years old.....	1,069	96	9.0	1,427	110	7.7	1,497	68	4.5
White.....	749	68	9.1	1,317	95	7.2	1,279	54	4.2
Nonwhite.....	320	28	8.8	110	15	13.6	218	14	6.4
Total, 4 years old.....	1,131	303	26.8	1,459	383	26.3	1,496	185	12.4
White.....	789	195	24.7	1,356	340	25.1	1,288	153	11.9
Nonwhite.....	342	108	31.6	103	43	41.7	208	32	15.4
Total, 5 years old.....	1,148	828	72.1	1,456	1,049	72.0	1,555	843	54.2
White.....	806	593	73.6	1,356	987	72.8	1,342	781	58.2
Nonwhite.....	342	235	68.7	100	62	62.0	213	62	29.1

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

* SMSA = Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Table 9.—Comparison of October enrollment in preprimary programs, by residence and age, for the United States: 1966 and 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Year and age of children	SMSA* central cities		SMSA* outside central cities		Non-SMSA*	
	Number enrolled	Percent of population	Number enrolled	Percent of population	Number enrolled	Percent of population
3-year-olds:						
1967	96	9.0	110	7.7	68	4.5
1966	107	9.1	93	6.6	47	3.1
4-year-olds:						
1967	303	26.8	383	26.3	185	12.4
1966	295	25.2	321	21.9	170	11.2
5-year-olds:						
1967	828	72.1	1,049	72.0	843	54.2
1966	824	70.3	1,041	70.1	778	49.1

Note.—Excluded from this table are 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level and 6-year-olds in preprimary programs.

* SMSA = Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Table 10a.--Percent distribution of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old population, by region, age, and color: United States, October 1967

Age and color of children	Total 3-to 5-year-olds	Percent distribution			
		Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total, 3-5 years old	100.0	22.7	28.5	31.1	17.7
White	100.0	23.8	30.3	27.0	18.9
Nonwhite	100.0	16.6	18.9	52.9	11.5
Total, 3 years old	100.0	22.4	28.2	32.1	17.3
White	100.0	23.2	30.3	28.1	18.4
Nonwhite	100.0	18.6	17.4	52.7	11.2
Total, 4 years old	100.0	23.7	28.1	30.4	17.8
White	100.0	25.2	30.0	26.0	18.8
Nonwhite	100.0	15.7	18.3	53.7	12.2
Total, 5 years old	100.0	21.9	29.0	30.9	18.1
White	100.0	23.2	30.6	26.9	19.5
Nonwhite	100.0	15.5	20.9	52.1	11.1

Table 10b.--Percent of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old population enrolled in preprimary programs, by region, age, and color: United States, October 1967

Age and color of children	Percent of 3-to 5-year-olds in preprimary classes				
	U.S. Total	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total, 3-5 years old	31.6	34.6	34.0	23.3	38.4
White	31.8	34.9	33.3	23.3	37.6
Nonwhite	30.7	32.5	40.0	23.3	46.0
Total, 3 years old	6.8	6.7	4.8	7.5	9.1
White	6.5	6.5	4.4	7.1	8.8
Nonwhite	8.8	8.3	8.0	8.5	12.3
Total, 4 years old	21.3	23.9	15.8	21.5	26.3
White	20.1	23.0	14.4	20.9	24.1
Nonwhite	28.0	31.1	28.3	23.1	43.8
Total, 5 years old	65.4	73.4	78.5	40.9	76.8
White	67.5	74.7	78.8	41.9	76.2
Nonwhite	54.7	62.7	76.1	38.1	82.2

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in the above tables are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the preprimary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

Table 11.--Summary of characteristics of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs: United States, October 1967

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristics	Total population	Total enrolled in preprimary programs		Enrolled in prekindergarten programs		Enrolled in kindergarten programs	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,242	3,869	31.6	712	5.8	3,157	25.8
White	10,283	3,267	31.8	563	5.5	2,704	26.3
Nonwhite	1,959	601	30.7	149	7.6	452	23.1
Family income[1/]							
Under $3,000	1,333	282	21.2	46	3.5	236	17.7
$3,000 to $4,999	1,973	513	26.0	99	5.0	414	21.0
$5,000 to $7,499	3,439	997	29.0	140	4.1	857	24.9
$7,500 to $9,999	2,358	780	33.1	127	5.4	653	27.7
$10,000 and over	2,269	1,002	44.2	243	10.7	759	33.5
Occupation of family head[2/]							
White-collar	4,178	1,652	39.5	395	9.5	1,257	30.1
Manual or service	6,085	1,687	27.7	236	3.9	1,451	23.8
Farm	540	101	18.7	12	2.2	89	16.5
Unemployed or not in labor force	1,097	304	27.7	47	4.3	257	23.4
Residence							
SMSA - Central cities	3,348	1,227	36.6	274	8.2	953	28.5
SMSA - Outside central cities	4,342	1,542	35.5	289	6.7	1,253	28.9
Outside SMSA's	4,548	1,098	24.1	149	3.3	949	20.9
Region							
Northeast	(3)	(3)	34.6	(3)	6.2	(3)	28.4
North Central	(3)	(3)	34.0	(3)	5.1	(3)	28.8
South	(3)	(3)	23.3	(3)	5.0	(3)	18.3
West	(3)	(3)	38.4	(3)	7.8	(3)	30.6

Note.--Excluded from the enrollment data in this table are 444,000 5-year-olds in programs above the kindergarten level. Also excluded are the population and the primary enrollment (157,000) of 6-year-olds.

1/ Excludes children with family income not reported.
2/ Excludes children with occupation of household head not reported.
3/ No figures shown, since regional data are not controlled by independent population estimates.

APPENDIXES

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage

The data presented in this report relate to the noninstitutional population 3 to 5 years old in the 50 States and the District of Columbia

Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color

The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, Indian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, and other non-Caucasians.

Head of Household

The household head is the person designated as such by the respondent for the household, regardless whether he is or is not related to other household members by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Primary

The primary level is a distinct organization within an elementary school for pupils in the primary grades, usually equivalent to grade 1 through grade 3.

Preprimary

The preprimary level is intended only for beginning groups of children during the year or years preceding the primary level. In this report, preprimary level is defined as inclusive of prekindergarten and kindergarten programs.

Public or nonpublic school

In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Nonpublic schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence

The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of

at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 Census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Rounding of estimates

Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

LIST OF STATES BY REGION

Northeast

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont

South

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana

South (con.)

Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

North Central

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska

N. Central (con.)

North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

West

Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming
Alaska
Hawaii

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